THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE SUN 430 West Strand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE 430 strand, London W. C.

The Convention of working girls' societies or clubs at the Metropolitan Opera House fumishes practical proof of the growing capacity of women for organization and executive administration, Representatives from about one hundred different associations have crowded the hall, and their deliberations have been marked with dignity

and good sense throughout. Yet these clubs are of recent origin only, and the experiment of thus bringing together working girls for their common benefit has gone on without attracting more than casual attention from the public. Men doubted the capacity of women for club management, and questioned their fitness for such assoclation. But the women's clubs have increased in number and in membership, and they seem to be of much more practical service than most of those managed by men. They are not merely for social enjoyment, but also and more especially for the education and improvement of their members. Instead of spending their time in drinking and smoking, the club women listen to lectures and attend classes in cookery, sewing, music, mathematics, and other branches of knowledge. Ice cream and cake, Miss HELEN ISELIN told the Convention, would be a sufficient attraction in the way of refreshments to draw a crowd of working girls at the organization of a club; and, instead of the bar of a man's club, she spoke of a plane as indispensable.

The papers and the discussions of the Convention have concerned methods of improving the condition, increasing the happiness, elevating the tone, and multiplying the opportunities of working girls. How different these are from the usual subjects of discussion at men's clubs, the quality of the alcoholic beverages and cigars, the business management, the claims of candidates for club offices, and the obstacles to purely selfish enjoyment! The women's notion that a club is for something more than mere social relaxation is much higher and far more sensible.

By thus coming together for common improvement, women, also, are better fitting themselves to sustain the part in practical affairs which society now commits to them, and which is steadily growing in its relative importance. In 1870 the number of women and girls in gainful occupations in the United States was 1,836,288. In 1880 the number was 2,647,157, or 277,795 more than it would have been if it had merely kept pace with the ratio of increase of the female population as a whole. In other words, the number of women and girls who are actually earning their living is increasing proportionately. In 1880 it was about oneseventh of all of ten years and upward; and the coming census will doubtless show that it is still more.

Women have come out of their old-time seclusion. They are contending with men in all except a few of the ruder employments, and in some they have what approaches a monopoly. They meet in clubs, combine for industrial purposes, speak from public platforms, conduct mercantile establishments on their own account, hold public offices, and in many ways are demonstrating the baselessness of former notions as to their limitations and incapacity.

Perhaps, too, the time may come when Miss Donge Mrs. IRVIN. Miss POTTER, Miss. ISPLIN, and the other speakers at the Opera House Convention will make up their minds that the further advancement of women requires that they shall have also equal political privileges with men. They may ask for the tranchise, and they will not ask in vain.

The Report of the Excise Board.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Excise has appeared, and it furnishes some interesting facts. The total number of licensed drinking places in this city, other than hotels, restaurants, and steamboats, is now 6,742, showing a decrease within the year of 78. Two years ago the number was 7,773, so that the number of licenses does not keep pace with the growth of population; on the contrary, it is gradually reduced. The receipts from liquor licenses during the past year amounted to \$1,442,770, an excess of \$12.350 over the receipts during the previous year. The money derived from this source does not find its way into the city treasury but is distributed, on a pro rata basis, among various reformatory and benevolent institutions, after the expenses of the Excise Board have been deducted. The number of licenses issued averages about fifteen a day, the number of applications rejected one a day, and the number revoked, three a month.

The classification of licenses made by the Excise Board is elaborate, and includes no less than eleven grades, each requiring s different tax, and each governed by particular rules. There is the hotel license. \$250 or \$200 a year according to accommodations; the ordinary saloon license, \$200; the storekeepers' license for the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises, varying from \$50 to \$250; the license for the sale of ale and beer exclusively, \$30; the license for the sale of these beverages, with wine also, \$50; the restaurant license for the sale of intextcants with meals, \$100; and the steamboat license, for excursion vessels maintaining a bar, \$50. Of the last named licenses 56 were issued last year, an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

It might naturally be supposed that liquor

licenses for the sale of strong drink would be most numerous in those parts of town where turbulence is to be met with and the population is dense; but the contrary is the case. Excluding from the calculation those east-side districts where our German-American fellow citizens abound, where gardens and unpretentious semi-domestic saloons are to be met with to the number of three or four upon each block, the ward of the city the largest number of licensed liquor saloons is the Ninth, a region containing but a relatively small foreign-born population, and conspicuous for many years as the citadel of so-called native Americanism and New England projudices and standards. The number of liquor licenses in force there is greater than in the sections about Cherry, Baxter, Thompson, Water, Mulberry, Albany, or Elizabeth street. In somewhat more than a quarter of the saloons in New York wine and beer only are sold; and these places, according to police statistics, are among the most orderly and law-observing places to be found.

Although the reduction of the number of licenses in New York city is gradual in degree and small in amount, the actual reduction is larger than appears, for the population is growing rapidly, and, as we have seen, the number of licenses does not keep pace with it. There are many abuses confirmness and decision, could be diminished,

we are free from the evils which are incident to the humbug and hypocrisy of professed probibition in Maine and Towa, and from the demoralizing and discreditable "speakeasies" which have become so abundant in the large cities of Pennsylvania since the

enactment of the BROOKS law in that State. In addition to the collection of nearly a million and a half of dollars last year, the members of the Board of Excise are entitled to the full credit which attaches to this appropriement which concludes their present report: "All applicants have abided by the decision of the Commissioners, and no appeals have been made to the courts to compel the granting of a license."

A "Journalist" Before a Police Court. There was a brief conversation on Tuesday in the Jefferson Market Police Court between Justice WHITE and Mr. "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second Ward which settles forever one

important question of fact: "Justice Warre-What is your name? " 'LARRY'-E. L. GODRIN.

"Justice Waitz-How old are you?
"Lizzy'-Fifty-eight years.
"Justice Waitz-Where were you born? " Lagar'-Ireland

"Justice White - What is your business or profession!
"Lassr'-Editor.
"Justice White - Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will send to your exculpation. " "Lazar"—I am not guilty."

Some people have doubted whether GODKIN is really an Irishman. LARRY' This doubt is partly due to his unconcealed admiration for everything that is English, partly to the scurrilous and supercilious way he has of speaking of his fellow immigrants from the beautiful green isle, and partly to his own extraordinary statement in letters to the Tribune several years ago, when he wrote as follows:

"He Professor Goldwin Swirn set me up as the 'champion of my race,' he being on the other side as the champion of England, and scemed to enjoy the prospect of a sort of international set to. Of what race was the champion he did not say, but I surpose he meant the Ce tic race. This was to me rather droll, for I am as English in blood as he is, and indeed very probably

Police justice brooks no equivocation; and to the stern question, "Where were you born?" he was compelled to make an answer of which any other Irishman would have been proud, but which no doubt seemed to "LARRY" a disagreeable confession, if not the extreme of self-humiliation.

We sincerely hope that the prisoner also told the truth when he declared to the Police Court Justice that he was not guilty of the despicable offence for which he was arraigned. Certain recent performances of unscrupulous journalists, so called, have tend ed to bring discredit upon an honorable profession. Within a few weeks the public has seen both young CHOATE of the New York World and "LARRY" GODKIN of the Evening Post dragged into court by the collar charged with practices in the name of "journalism" which are not tolerated in the society of self-respecting gentlemen. The offence charged against Godkin is much more serious than that for which the World reporter was punished. Young CHOATE did an indiscreet, unmanly thing, but there is no reason to believe that he lied about what he overheard in the jury room, or that he was influenced by malice in what he wrote for his newspaper.

Under the well-known principle of law, Godkin's innocence must be presumed until his guilt is fully established by evidence. Candor compels us to say, however, that this presumption would weigh more in his case if his previous reputation for truthfulness and good faith was immaculate. 'LARRY" has more than once been exhibited as a mendacious and malicious slanderer, but never in more forcible language than that which was applied to his cuticle a few years ago by the New York Times:

"One of the few really funny pieces of humbug now or exhibition is the appearance in the field of one G-DK-N, a partially reclaimed irishman as a reformer of jour nalism. This person sets about his work in the follow ing manner: He drags in the names of one or two per sons who have given him mortal offence, adds a little slander of his own private manufacture, and gets up a mournful how lover the indecencies of the press. The chief object of this interesting trick is to enable the aforesaid (i-ps-x to 'wreak revenge,' as he himself ex-presses it to his friends, for certain exposures of a contemptible literary fraud of which he was guilty some little time ago. It has often been said, and never denied, that this is not the only bit of sharp practice of which the same 6-os-s has been guilty, and that his paper came into his hands by a series of managuvres of which an honest man would have no special reason to be proud."

Nevertheless, so far as the law is concerned, "LARRY'S" plea to Police Justice WHITE, "I am not guilty." counts for just as much as if the Times and other censors of public morals had never put his portrait into their Rogues' Gallery.

The Swiss System Proposed for England.

London newspapers are giving a great deal of attention to the suggestion made by Prof. Dicey in the Contemporary Review that some form of the Swiss referendum, or submission of laws for ratification to the people. would under present, or at all events under prospective circumstances, be a useful addition to the British Constitution.

It will be remembered that the referendum, as it is now practised in the Swiss Confederation, is of two kinds, obligatory and optional. Every law passed by the Federal legislature, which involves an alteration of the Federal Constitution, must be referred to the voters for acceptance or relection. Any other law may be so referred on the demand of 30,000 voters or of eight cantons. The people cannot give a qualified assent; they must answer "Yes" or "No." so the referendum is nothing more nor less. than a right of veto vested in the electorate instead of in the executive. We should also keep in view a circumstance which has an important bearing on the working of the referendum, namely, that the rejection of a measure by the voters does not compel the resignation of the Ministry favoring it. Thus party feeling is not strongly enlisted, and an expression of sober, deliberate, and independent opinion is obtained.

Now let us look at the grounds on which Prof. Dicey would recommend recourse to some such expedient in the United Kingdom. We should premise that he advocates south of Fourteenth street which contains | not the optional referendum applicable to ordinary laws, but the obligatory form of the measure, which can only be employed to secure the mature consideration of proposed changes in the Constitution. At present the British Constitution may in fact, though not in theory, be fundamentally altered at any hour by a majority of the House of Commons. Constitutional legislation is subjected to none of the checks which formerly existed in England, or which now exist in the United States. The veto power, once lodged in the sovereign, not having been exercised since the reign of ANNE, has been extinguished by non-user. The House of Lords still nominally possesses the power of rejecting a bill passed by the Commons, but it would scarcely venture to assert the power against the will of a strong majority in the lower House. Besides, the very existence of the Peers, considered as constituting a coordinate branch of the legislature, is seriously threatened. On the other hand, nected with the liquor business which, with the Constitution of the United Kingdom, unlike that of the United States, is not em-

mate and authoritative interpretation is not intrusted to an independent judiciary. It follows that the most vital provisions of the British organic law are now, or when the House of Lords is abolished will be, at the mercy of the hasty and capricious flat of a Parliamentary majority, which, owing to the length of the term for which Parliaments are chosen, may very imperfectly represent

the deeper convictions of the people. What, then, is to be done to assure mature deliberation and a sober second thought in the case of measures of capital importance Neither Prof. Dicky nor any other student of English politics would dream of restoring the veto power to the sovereign. The day too, has probably gone by when the House of Lords could be cleansed and regenerated, and endowed with such truly cognate powers of legislation as are possessed by the American Senate. What expedient, theu, remains, except the referendum, which, in the obligatory form applicable only to constitutional measures, is found to work well in Switzerland? Would it not, asks Prof. Dicey, conduce to the tranquility and well being of the country, if questions of far-reaching import like prohibition, local option, or home rule for Ireland could be submitted to the popular vote, particularly if, as in Switzerland, the fortunes of a given Ministry or party did not depend upon the verdict? On this point, we may remark in passing, thatif not only recent by-elections but the returns of the last general election may be taken as criteria-the Gladstonians and Parnellites would have much to gain by leaving the home rule question to be decided by popular majority.

Most of the English journals, however, that have debated Prof. DICEY's proposal, seem to overlook an objection that lies upon the threshold of the discussion. application of the obligatory form The of the referendum is at present impracticable in England; for who is to decide whether a particular act of Parliament affects the foundation of the British Constitution? Before the Swiss expedient could be adopted, the main features of the British organic law would have to be defined in a written instrument. But when this preliminary step is resolved upon, it will behoove the Constitution framers of the United Kingdom to consider whether they may not profit more by American than by Swiss example. Our Federal Supreme Court decides, on a case made and submitted to it, whether agiven act of Congress is constitutional; and we have provided for a species of reterendum by our arrangements for amending the

The Infamous Aqueduct Bill.

Constitution.

On Tuesday night the infamous aqueduct claims arbitration bill of Senator ERWIN was railroaded through the State Senate. Mr. Ives being the only Senator, out of twenty who were present, who had honesty and manhood enough to vote against it The same bill came up in the Assembly yesterday, and was referred to the Cities Committee, before which committee an argument will be had this afternoon.

The bill is in effect a steal introduced for the benefit of CLARK & O'BRIEN, who will seek to obtain under it some \$3,000,000 from the city. Brown, HOWARD & Co., who want \$3,000,000 more, and other contractors, who will gobble up the remaining \$3,000,000 which, it is hoped, may be in the pot. These men fear the courts, juries, and newspapers of New York city, and ask for a special little board of referees, by whom the strict rules of law and honesty may be relaxed.

Such a bold, rascally plot should not succeed. If these contractors have just claims, the established courts of record are open to them, and they will get from juries here just what is due them and no more.

The Running Horses.

The modern thoroughbred's greatest racing ground in the United States saw him make his first appearance in his new spring coat of 1890 at Elizabeth on Tuesday last. The racing craze, or, as BISMARCK would put it, the furor cursorius, has grown to such a point in this country, in this district particularly, that the promise of the coming season may cause more than one turfman to question himself with: "Are we to have more racing than we want?" "Are we to have more than is best for us?"

The first question concerns the proprietors of race tracks only. The public won't have any more racing than it wants, because it won't take any more. All horsemen are interested in the second question, for with the increase of our taste for runners one can easily imagine so vast and undiscriminating a spread of the sport that all genuine cultivation of the thoroughbred would be lost in the scramble to breed enough to fill the numberless events. No genuine turfman lesires to see a state of things wherein the races would come so thickly that one could scarcely produce a colt that might not at some time win his price. The careful weeding out of useless strains, which after centuries of practice has made the present race horse the best runner of history, would then come to a stop, and with it the improvement of the thoroughbred. Then the entire turf would find itself in a much less fortified position for resisting the onslaughts of its enemies than it is to-day.

However, we have not come to such a pass as yet. We can have grand sport this season, perhaps, without a sense of having crossed into the borders of excess. It wasn't merely the pressure of boon companionship that once prompted GRANT and CHEATHAM down on the Mississippi to agree to settle the conflict then raging between North and South by a horse race. It was a natural recognition that it was royal sport, and so long as there is wisdom in our leading turfmen, royal, popular, and useful it will remain and flourish. The public looks for this racing season, and especially for the great horse of 1890, with a degree of interest absolutely unprecedented.

Why is Mayor Charin tongue-tied when Mr.

universal manhood suffrage, and is opposed to every measure which is designed to produce disfranchisement Moreover, he knows that the Saxton bill is in violation of the Constitution of New York, as Governor HILL has unanswerably shown.

If you want any other reasons, you might send to Mr. Chapin, and we tlare say you would | coming, walked digninedly out

A while ago an Algerian soldier who was serving in the French garrison at Kayes, on the Senegal River, deserted, and ten months later he turned up, many hundreds of miles away, at his old home in Algeria. He had crossed the western Sahara on foot, through a region from which hardly one white man in a hundred could escape alive. It is the first journey of the sort on record, but unfortunately the man was too ignorant to make use ful observations in the little-known regions through which be passed.

The occurrence has revived the oldides of fitting Algerians to do good geographical work, and sending them out to explore large parts of the Sahara that are still little known. England for a long time has been collecting facts about If they cannot be entirely abelished. But I bedied in a written instrument, and its uiti- I Tibet and other regions closed to white people

by preparing Indians for the work. It would be interesting to have a similar experiment tried in the Sahara.

Prof. BLAIRTE of Scotland, who has lived for some time in southern California, does not see what the people are going to do for house servants as soon as the present supply of Chinese melts away. He save the prospects are that middle-class people will have to do their own work. John is not melting very rapidly. and long before he disappears entirely it may be quite the fashion in southern California. which is filling with Eastern people, to employ young women instead of Chinese as the presiding geniuses of the kitchen.

The city authorities of New York respectfully sak to be given a hearing on the Farset Aspld Transit bill on Thursday next. Willias H. Clark, Counsel to Corporation. Why not put it in the English language? The city authorities do not really ask to be given. What they desire is that something shall be given to them, namely, a hearing.

Clevelandism is the akin of Buchananism set The skin is all right, but there's too much stuffing.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S NEW ARMORY. Their Old Quarters Abandoned by the

Regiment Yesterday. Yesterday was moving day for the Twen ty-second Regiment. The old armory in Fourteenth street, which this regiment has occupied for more than a quarter of a century, was deserted, and the Twenty-second took informal possession of the new building that has been erected for it on the Boulevard at Sixty-

At 4 P. M. the regiment, 600 strong, in faligue uniforms, with overcoats rolled on top of their knapsacks, and haversacks and canteens at their sides, marched out of the old armory Col. John T. Camp was in command. accompanied by Major W. V. King. Adjutant; W. B. Smith and Chaplain Dunnell. The captains in command of the different companies were: Capts, Preece, Maidhoff, Lilliendahl, Bartlett, Thurston, Du Bois, Demarest, Finch, Leo and Hart. Unfortunately the only Gimore and his band were absent, so the drum corps furnished

band were absent, so the drum corps furnished the music. The regiment was escorted on its march by 300 members of the Veteran Corps, under Col. 8. Ellis Briggs.

The line of march was through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Fitty-seventh street, and then up the bonds vard to the armory. The regiment attracted attention and anothuse all along the line.

The lag was flying from the staff on top of the building and the galleries were filled with ladies as the regiment and veteran corps marched into the big drill hall. Only hall of the floor of the drill room has been laid, and the company parlors and officers rooms are unfinished. When the armory is completed the regiment will give a formal opening for all their friends. Iesterday the companies were dismissed after they entered the building, and each company took possession of its room. There were a number of old National Guardsmen present, and Col. Camp was heartly congratulated on his new armory.

THE FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Will Tracy, Platt, and Willis be Able to Bring About Harmony !

Regular monthly meetings of all the Republican ward and town associations in Kings county were held on Tuesday night, and discordant political music was heard all along the line. Extreme factional feeling was manifested at a great many of the meetings of the Tenth ward. As reported in THE SUN yesterday, the rival statesmen indulged in a lively set to. hammering each other right and left, until the police arrived and stopped the row. In the Twenty-first ward association there was an uproarious discussion about the alleged unfair manner in which the Federal patronage is being distributed, and a resolution was adopted condemning the practice of rewarding political trimmers and overlooking the claims of tried and true Republicans. A copy of the res-

tried and true Republicans. A copy of the resolution is to be sent to Secretary Tracy. This was a direct blow at the Administration for the appointment of Daniel Lake, a recent convert from Democracy, as United states Marshall.

The Republican rathering in the Mineteenth ward was about as disorderly as that in the Tenth. The "regulars," or Col. Andrew P. Bairt's following, after organizing the meeting and transacting some business, adjourned and after their noisy departure from the half the other faction organized another meeting. During its progress the regulars returned and a general sectioning was narrowly a credit.

Toesday night's proceedings are said to have thoroughly alarmed the leaders, and it was rumored sestering that becreatery Tracy, ex-Senator Fratt, and Naval Officer Willis were going to put their heads together to restore harmony, the first step toward which would be the voluntary retrement of Franklin Woodruff from the Chairmanship of the General Committee, Friends of Mr. Woodruft however. from the Chairmanship of the General Com-mittee. Friends of Mr. Wood uit however, said that he would stick to the place as long as his faction is able to control the committee.

At the annual meeting of the Art Students' eague these officers were elected: President. E. D. French; Vice-Presidents, B. L. Prait and Miss S. M. Ketcham: Board of Control. W. A. Marsh, A. L. Kellogg, and E. W. Deming. The report of President French shows that Sio students have availed themselves of the privileges of the school during the past year. The facilities for studying are constantly increasing. The quality of work done in the life classes and sculpture class compares favorably with the work of students in the best Parisian schools, he says. The instructors for the present season, which closes on May 31, are William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox. H. Siddens Mowbray, Augustus St. Gaudens, George De Forest Brush, J. Carroll Beckwith, B. It, Fitz, J. H. Twachtman, and Walter Shirlaw. report of President French shows that Sto

An Of Year, Says a Leader of the Voting Women of Kansas.

TOPERA, Kan., April 13 .- Mrs. Laura M. Johns President of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, has issued an address in which she explains the decrease in the woman's vote of kansas. She says that the failing off was to be expected in an off year there were but few issues before the people. Mrs.

"No just estimate of the growth or decline of Kanana woman's interest in the municipal ballot can be made except by comparison of the votes of similar elections. Foll elections should be compared with full elections. and off year elections with official elections. The sum total of the woman vote of 1800 (as far as received) is smaller than the sum total of the woman vote in the same cities of last year. This is an off-year election and not a full election, but it is larger by nearly itual votes than that of less (an off year), and arger by thick then that of 1887, which was a full election and our first vote. Though this is an off year, the woman vote is larger than in our first election. I see no ground to: the charge of decline of interest and enthusiasm on the part of Kansas women in the municipal ballot."

Christianity is Truth, Said Randall,

Prom the Boston Hera'd. "Two years ago," said Mr. John P. Miller, "I happened to be in the room of the House Committee on Appropriations talking with several of the members of the committee. Randell then Chairman of the committee, sat in his place at the head of the table writing letters and apparently paying no attention to the con-versation. We talked about many subjects, and finally drifted past philosophy on to religion. I said nothing on this latter subject, but all the others expressed in turn Brook yn Standard Union.

Because Mayor Charin is a real Democrat.

not a humbug. He is accordingly a believer in feet in that masterful way which made him so in pressive in the House, his face stern but bright, and said n his eri-p way:
""Gentlemen, Christianity is truth. The man who

ubts it discredits his own intelligence. I have examined this matter for myself." "I think I never heard soything more solemn or im-ressive. No one else had a word to say. Randali

waited for a response, and seeing that none was forth-

An Exciting Sunday to Philadelphia

From the Record.

Two girls on top of an omnibus yesterday wore slippers and stockings black to the hem of the dress, but here a very loud stripe began that attracted attention from promenaders of both sexes. When they started to come down thirteen men were counted with in a half square who had unconsciously stopped and watched to see the shapely beauties safely landed.

The Disgrace to Journalism. From the Boston Home Journal. The manner in which the New York World conducts its newsgathering business is a disgrace to journalism.

The Disadvantages of Life in the Olden Time. Paterfamilias-My boy, George Washington The Boy-Haw, ner he couldn't pitch a curve.

THE REHRING SEA PLEET.

Preparations Making for Its Increase Pending the Sent Fishery Negotiations, WASHINGTON, April 16 .- It is gravely announced that a fleet of five vessels is fitting out to protect our rights in Alaskan waters this year against the encrosebments of British Columbian poachers. If such a quintupling of last season's available force should not strike terror into the hearts of the masters and owners of the Victoria sealing schoopers, it should at least increase the supply of men for prize crews. The queer performance by which Able Seaman Hawkins of the revenue cutter Rush was put in charge of the Black Diamond, and Able Seaman Hunter in charge of the Pathfinder, under instructions to take them to Sitka for confiscation, but found themselves carried as prizes instead to Victoria, will not

seed to be repeated. Closer examination, however, shows that the actual increase of available force is not so great as it may appear. In the first place, there are to be considered the two revenue cutters Rush and Bear and the naval vessel Thotis. All these were in Alaskan waters last year; but the Bear simply relieved the Rush in the seal-catching region at the end of the season, and, like the Thetis, was chiefly employed in other duties. The Government has ervices besides that of protecting the seals to require of these vessels. Some of its needs are in the neighborhood of Sitka, others up among the whalers of the Arctic, and at points, there fore, thousands of miles apart. The Bear and the Thetis last year went into the Arctic to es tablish the new house of refuge at Point Barrow, and one or both will be likely to visit the station this year, as is the custom, supplies having to be carried up there annually and the whaling fleet also requiring attention every summer. Only limited assistance can therefore be counted on from them, except when crossing the seal-catching region; and they are so slow that a good steam scaler or a fast sailing vessel, with favoring winds, might not greatly dread them. The other two vessels spoken of are the

Pinta and the Alert, both of the navy. The former is a little craft of 550 tons displacement. or less than half that of the Thetis, and carries four howitzers as a battery. Although last season she was under repair at Mare Island, yet her regular station is at Sitka, where she now While there in former years she took no part in policing the sealing region, but there may be additional ground for relying upon her for that purpose now. As to the Alert, a vessel of 1,020 tons, and carrying four guns, she would indoubtedly be of decided assistance to the Rush if assigned to that duty. But she is now out of commission, and under repair at Mare Island, and there has been no official indication that she will be so assigned. In short, the supposed increase of our force to fivefold for the purpose of repressing the private sealers is reduced to rather small proportions on careful examination. If the Rush has even one vessel to aid her continuously this will be quite as much as present appearances promise. It may be recalled that Secretary Windom suggested in his annual report that he should be authorized to charter steam cruisers for the purpose of helping the Rush on account of the lack of spare revenue cutters; but Congress has done nothing in response to this recommendation, so that this source of increased police force cannot be counted on.

With or without reason, everything seems to be awaiting the outcome of the negotiations supposed to be going on between Mr. Blaine and sir Julian Pauncel to; and if any reliance is to be placed on some recent intimations from Ottawa, it is possible that the first result may come in the form of a modus cirendi, substantially based on the announcement of a close season for the seals. The estab ishment of such a senson, should the lessees of the Pribylov Islands be exempted from its provisions. would be a great restriction on the private scaling industry in Behring Sen, because its chief fruits there are gathered during the summer mouths. It has recently been intimated that the season in question would extend from June to September; but, even should both these months be included, this would be a shorter term than was proposed two years ago. letter from Minister Phelps to Mr. Bayard. dated Feb. 25, 1888, declared that " Lord Salisbury assents to your proposition to esablish, by mutual arrangement between the Governments interested, a close time for fur seals between April 15 and Nov. 1 and between 160 degrees of longitude west and 170 degrees of longitude east, in the Behring Sea. He will also join the United States Government in any preventive measures it may be thought best to adopt by orders issued to the naval vessels in that region of the respective Gov-

But whatever the time fixed for the close season, its primary purpose would of course be to protect the seals from the indiscriminate slaughter now resulting from the methods of the private sealing schooners. There are but two regular breeding places of consequence in Behring Sea, namely, the Pribylov and the Commander Islands, the former belonging to our country and the latter to Russia, and both leased to American companies. Of their methods there is no complaint. The number of seal- annually visiting the Pribylov Islands is reckoned by millions, and from these only 100,000 skins need to be procured. The most careful restrictions are made in regard to the age and sex of those that are to be killed, and every advantage is enjoyed for getting exactly the right animals wanted, with no useless slaughter. But the poschers who carry on their traffic hurriedly and stealthily in the open sea have no such means of selection, while the necessity of shooting the animals, in consequence of which the majority sink and are lost, causes most wasteful ravages among them. British Government could accordingly afford to come to terms with ours for checking this method of slaughter on grounds of the common interest of all nations; and should our Gover ment meet this concession and the exemption granted to its own lessess by disciniming any jurisdiction outside of the marine league except for these rollie purposes, the whole matter would be arranged.

But if anything is to be done for the present senson it should be done quickly, since the month of May will see the whole fleet of soulers started on their summer's work. Even should a flual arrangement be postponed, a ndus ricends for 1890 might be arranged. The actual result must be known before long. as Secretary Windom will soon have to issue his annual instructions on the subject to the revenue cruisers.

They Contradict Assemblyman Stein.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My attention has been called to a publication in your newspaper concerning the bill now before the Legislature relating to what is known as the Pawnbrokers' bill, and connecting my name with it. The alleged statements of Assemblyman Stein, so far as I am concerned, are libellous and absolutely false and untrue in each and every particular, with the single exception that I did go to Albany and appear before the Senate committee in opposition to the bill, and that I am opposed to its passage. The references to the raising of money for the purpose

ences to the raising of money for the purpose of opposing the passage of the hill and for lobbying purposes, and the payment of money by me to any one, are and each of them is absolutely label and untrue. Yours, Ac.,

New Yora, April 15. Henry McAlleenan,
To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: My attentention has been called to an article in your newspaper purporting to be an interview had with one Myer-J. Stein, in which he says that I appeared in Albany to try to prevent the passage of what is known as the Pawnbrokers bill. Mr. Stein statement, so far as I am concerned, is libelious and absolutely unitrue. I have not been in Albany, neither have I directly or indirectly contributed or agreed to contribute a dollar for the purpose of defeating any bill before the legislature or for labbying purposes, Yours, &c., M. Mehrhach,

She Managed Him Widow-Now, my dear sir, promise me your

Congressman-But, my dear madam. I-Widow-Now took me in the eye and promise Congressman-Madam, the eyes have it.

RANDALL AND THE FREE THADERS Plata Talk from a Southern Newspaper

From the Louisville Post, The death of Samuel Jackson Randall will remove one of the most commanding and illustrious figures that ever appeared in the field of American politics and statesmanship, For more than a quarter of a century he has been the type and embodiment of a force which was universally recognized and which has left. its indelible traces upon our legislation and our history. He has stood for a fact in our statesmanship and a power in our politics; and in the solution of all the larger political problems that have arisen during his long and interesting career, he has been an important and often a decisive factor. His characteristics were distinctive and conspicuous. His intellect was wonderfully clear, discriminating. and strong. He possessed the most tangelous qualities of endurance with the most dauntless courage. He was singularly frank, sincere Disdaining the petty arts and trickeries by which so many men acquire position and maintain their ascendancy, he deceived no one, and was firmly loyal to every pledge and every obligation. He could say yes, and he could say no; and whatever he said he meant and adhered to. Neither in his private relations nor in his public utterances was there the least inconsistency, double dealing, or dodging. He had the courage of his convictions; and at all times and under all conditions, without regard to their popularity or the hostility they excited, he asserted and maintained them. When the Force bill, which would have placed the Southern States in the position of conquered provinces, was pending he remained on the floor of the House sixty-three hours. fighting like a lien the howling and enraged partisans of proscription and vengeance. In that celebrated conflict he defeated an overwhelming majority by the force of his will the power of his speech, and by his consummate parliamentary skill and knowledge. History hardly furnishes a parallel to a victory won under such conditions and against such odds. For it the South owed him a debt of the deepest gratitude, a debt which the masses never forgot, but which was soon ignored by a brood of potty politicians and noisy quacks. It is a lasting disgrace to the Southern people that

they even tolerated the presence of his de-The disagreement of Mr. Randall with a majority of his party in Congress is well known and a part of history. The same stern sense of duty which impelled him to battle against the duty which impelled him to battle against the corruption and misrule of the opposite party, led him also to antagonize the felly and ignorance of his own. He absolutely refused to sanction a policy which retarded the progress and development of his country; which imperiled its capital; which impoverished and degraded its labor, and which he clearly saw would demolish our industries and place us at the mercy of the armies and manufacturers of Europe. For this overy jackal and every coyote of the free trade press, every little politician of the cross-roads and the pothouse assailed him with all the rancor of disa; pointment and lagratitude. With them, the lact that, in addition to alife of invaluable service to his party, he had on three critical occasions saved it almost from extinction counted for naught. They vainty supposed they derived importance and gained popularity by heaping abuse upon their benefactor, and on one occasion at least the most conspicuous of them violated the sanctities of hospitality and every principle of propriety and decency by attacking the private life of a guest and pouring Billing-gate over a banquet.

That there should be creatures incapable of appreciating the virtues of such a man might be reconciled under the economy of nature which permits the presence of a variety of creeping things, fulfilling disgusting effices; but that they should be permitted to assume a representative character is incomprehensible and without excuse.

It is a dark and cruel commentary, too, upon a patriotic and noble life that Mr. Randali will die under the presention of a clique of his party, and that his closing years were embittered by the persecution of an Administration which he did more than any dozen men to inaugurate and make successful. Though he turned the scale in favor of the nomination of Gleveland, and secured his election by barring free trade crators, from the doubtful States, and free trade crators, from the doubtful States, and corruption and misrule of the opposite party.

turned the scale in favor of the nomination of Cleveland, and secured his election by barring free trade crators from the doubtful States, and assuring the people of New York and Connecticut that the nomine had conservative and sound views on the tariff, all the enginery of Cleveland's power during the last two years of his Administration was devoted to his humiliation and ruin. Never before in the history of this country was public patronage prestituted to such base uses. There was a redeeming teature in the boidness with which Jackson exercised it to reward his friends and punish his enemies; there is something to be said in favor of the coarse loyalty with which Grant used it to discharge personal obligations; and even Hayes did nothing worse than compensate with it those who braced his retentials. But never before was it offered as a premium for treachery, and made the instrupremium for treachery, and made the instru-

ment of ingratitude.

The fame of the dying statesman will not be obscured, however, by the detamation he suitered during life. The fidelity with which he guarded the inno tant trusts so o ten committed to him, the devotion to duty which was so considenous a characteristic of both his public and private life, the very poverty in which he lived and dies, though wealth would have been showered upon him had he simply remained slient on any one of the many occasion.

have been showered upon him had he simply remained slient on any one of the many occasions when his voice alone stood in the way of successful lobbery, make a record which cannot be obliterated or faisified.

As Sydney Smith said of a great English statesman. Folly and corruption never had a more terrible enemy—one whom it was so difficult to answer." The lobby, no less than his partiagn as well as the contract of the contract a more terrine enemy—one whom it was so difficult to answer." The lobby, no less than his partisan aiversaries, dreaded the taxed eye and stern face of the discerning, dauntless, and powerful peaker. When personal corruption and sectional hate ran riot in Congress he was universally recognized as an obstruction, a hindrance that could not be gat out of the way by any possible coaxing, bullying, or bribery, His strong character was behind his utterances, and gave to his words the velocity and crushing force of cannon shot. His brave soul was awed by no power; his integrity knew no concession or compromise. Proscribed by the so-called leaders of his party, deserted by his followers, betrayed by those he had benefited, a physical wreek, racked by the agonies of an incurable disease, his spirit never qualied for a moment; and finally, when confranted with death and all its terrors, he has borne himself with the same unyielding courace, the same dignified resignation that had characterized him amid the disappointments and disasters of life. amid the disappointments and disasters of life.

She Saw the Latest Styles. From the St. Paul Pionces Press.

"You don't seem to understand how to manage a baby "said a Union depot official to a young man who was holding a six mosths' old infant as though it were a bunch of lath.

"I ain tentered in a baby-holding race by a justiful," resilied the young man, wearsly, "I don't aspire to no champton-hu in this line, and if my style of holding this kid don't suit you, I'll give it to you and make you jump it awhile." Make me jump it! Can't do that, you know; I ain't jumping other people's children for my

The birthday of ex-President Grover Cleve-land was recently brishrated by the girls of the first class in trammar School No. It at Fighty dith street and First sevence. Income the services an original ad-dress was real by Miss Hermina Straty. A copy of the address was forwarded to Mr. Claveland, and he acquowledged it by the following letter:

Ble Manison Avinue. April 14 1800, Dran Little Parant. It was sind in you to send me the newspaper chipping containing the flattering things you said about me on my birthday. I am not sure that I deserve them all, but it is pleasant to know that any efforts I have made to be of ser-vice to the people are fully appreciated by you. Yours LIBOVER CLEVELAND. Miss HERMINA STRAPP, 223 East cixiy much street.

to commute his first."

A Suspicion. "Do you think Harrison will get a second

LARRY" GODKIN IN COURT AGAIN. Deputy Commissioner Martin Wants Bim Punished for Alleged Libel.

Another warrant was issued yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Court for the arrest of Edwin L. Godkin, editor of the Ecruing Post, for libel. This time the complainant is Bernard F. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Editor Godkin had heard of Mr. Martin's intention, and presented himself in court with his counsel, De Lancey Nicoli Bourke Cockran was present as counsel for Mr. Martin. The latter's affidavit, which was read

to Justice White, was as follows: Bernard F. Martin, being duly sworn, decoses and says, that he is a citizen and restdent of the city and county of New York at 153 West Thirteenth street; that on or about the third day of April, 1890, one Edwin L. Godkin was the editor and manager of a certain dally newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the city and county of New York, under the name of the Evening Post; that, as your deponent is informed and verily believes to be true, the said Edwin L. Godkin on the said third day of April, 1890, had, and now has, the control, management, and direction of the said

third day of April, 1890, had, and now has, the control, management, and direction of the said nowspaper, and that the article hereinafter complained of was prepared under the direction as d with the knowledge of the said belief in a dwith the knowledge of the said belief in a dwith the knowledge of the said belief and circulated by his direction and with his knowledge and approval.

"Deponent further says that the said Edwin L. Godkin, unlawfully, wickedly, and mail-clously intending to injure and prejudice the said Bernard F. Martin, this deponent, and to said Bernard F. Martin, this deponent, and company, and to cause him to be shunned and obtoquy, and to cause him to be shunned and avoided and to injure him in his business and occupation, and to bring him into contempt, seandal, infany, and disgrace, did, on the 3d day of April, 1990, in the said city and country of New York unlawfully, wickedly, and malliciously write and rubbish, or cause to be written or published, the false, scandalous, malliciously write and rubbish, or cause to be written or published. The false, scandalous, malliciously write and rubbish, or cause to be written or published. The false, scandalous, mallicious, and delamatory matter of and concerning the said ligraard F. Martin, that ato say.

"Bernard F. Martin, universally called harness and his grather, dumy, were employed as Third avenus carrother, dumy, were only over a specific or maintained a certain shading thereby and intending to convey the false and the delamatory may be a superior of the said and ferrical near stath avenue. Almost mine the burner of the false and the action of the false and converting them to the community made which was noticious to the community made which was noticious to the community and there will be a supplied to the property and kate, his wife into partnership Red Leary and kate, his wife into partnership and t

Deponent further says that the said Edwin a Godkin then, well knowing the said defama-ory libels to be false, did maliciously and vickedly nublish, or cause to be published, the wickedly nublish, or cause to be published, the said false, scandalous, and defamators libels, to the great damage, scandal, and disgrace of the said Bernard F. Martin, this deponent.

"Wherefore the said Hernard F. Martin prays that the said Edwin L. dodkin be apprehended and dealt; with according to law."

De Lancey Nivoll asked that a postponement be granted in order to give him time to look at the paters. The case was set down for Wednesday next, and ball which was fixed at \$500, was furnished by W. C. Roger, the publisher, of 30 West 105th street.

STRANAHAN RESIGNS.

The Ferry Company Will be Fully Under Control of the New Syndicate.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Union Ferry Company yesterday President J. S. T. Stranahan submitted the resignations of W. A. Perry, A. A. Low, and Frank E. Taylor, and also announced that Ripley Ropes, having disposed of all his stock, had therefore ceased to be a director. There were then appointed to fill the four vacancies: H. B. Hollis, the financier, who organized the new syndiente; W. H. Male President of the Atlantic Trust Company; Male President of the Atlantic Trust Company;
William A. Nash, and H. K. Knapp. Mr.
Stranahan then presented his own resignation
as Tresident and director, to take effect on
Monday next. It was accepted. He said:
"As the syndicate now controlling the Union
Ferry Company owns nine-tenths of the stock,
it seems to me both just and proper that the
company should have its own Fresident in accord with the new stockholders, as he will be
expected to carry out their plans for the conduct of this property. I will therefore retire
when the regular monthly meeting takes place
on Monday.

Mr. Stranahan has been a director in the
company for thirty-nine years and for several

made President. When the new organization is perfected measures will be taken to enlarge and improve the ferry facilities. Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, who has been counsel for the concars for more than forty years, will also retire, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Flatt of the law firm of Platt & Bowers.

REFORMING THE WESTERN NATIONAL

Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney. and Henry B. Hyde Elected Directors. The change in the management of the Western National Bank, that was first indicated by the election of Mr. Brayton Ives as President, was completed yesterday by the election of Chauncey M. Depew. William C. Whitney, and Henry B. Hyde as directors, in the places of E. R. Dick of Philadelphia, C. E. Canda, and Benjamin Russak.

The election of President Hydr of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was regarded in ble Life Assurance Society was regarded in financial circles as corroborating recent reports that capitalists interested in that society were the recent purchasors of the large amount of Western National stock that was sold.

It is understood that the increast referred to now contribe a larger proportion of the stock than any other interest. The election of Mr. Whitney is regarded as evidence that the street car syndicate with which he is identified has also accurred an interest in the bank. Mr. Whitney's election can, however, he accounted for his close personal relations with the rew President of the institution. The significance of Mr. Depews election is not so apparent, though every one down town admits, of course, that he is a good man to have in any fluancial combination. continuation.

The effect of these changes upon the market price of Western National stock was pronounced. Forty shares of it sold on the Stock Exchange soon after the opening of business at 92. At the close 101°, was bid, and a sale of ten shares outside of the Exchange at 105 was reported.

Make me jump it: Can't do that, you know;
I ain't jumping other people's chidren for my
heath;
I ain't jumping other people's chidren for my
heath;
I ain't jumping other people's chidren for my
heath;
I won't either. Perhaps its mother will get
back soon. She's been gone an age. I wonder
what her name is:
I should say not. I can't include in no such
luxuries on \$\foatharrow{\text{that}}\$ as week.
I lid its mother give it to you to hold?
I "Yes: said she do step into the restaurant
and ent a bite. Had ridden three days and
nigats on the cars, and was almost beat out.
The railway off in! took a second into the
restaurant. I twas campy. He reported to the
young man, whose knees began immediately to
knock together. A still hint for the
proved fruitees. Lady passed, a gathered
around commiseratinely. They to take west
around commiseratinely. They to take west
around commiseratinely. They to take west
meditaling a break for the eric. An nour passed,
The youth considered his down sealed. The
mother appeared in the room, somewhat
flushed, but profuse in apologies.

Yes: she expanised, after enting I just
ran up town to look at the signific hats and summor goods combinations in the shop windows,
Haven't ha' a chance in four days. Shayed too
long, but I'm a thousand times obliged to you,
I'm.
Don't mention it, replied the young man,
with a kind of "Listen to my tale of woo" inflection in his voice.

Grover Cleveland's Thanks.

Prom the Beriot

The birthday of ex-President Grover Cleveland was recently helps ferrolm a first and the stance of the read of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the Stance
of the White Star inc. The substance
of the was recently helps ferrolm strain of the Men's
lainly as the Beriot

The commistion of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil lainly out of the New York and
Long Isamil

Col. Shepard to Extend His Stage Line. The Sinking Fund Commissioners met

yesterday and gave to Col. Elliott F. Sherard permission to extend the rouse of his stage line to Desbrosses treet Ferry and to Broad-way and mith street. The Colonel wouldn't casen't run his stages on Sunday and so the Commission to charge to reents fare. It was made clear to the Colone that he must use good horses and good stages and run them on a four minute headway from 7 octors in the morning null 10 clock at hight, and that be must say the tity? per cent of the gross receipts leades the usual taxes and it ense fees. Authority was given to the Compitalist of sell the lease of the frequent ferry from West Thirteenth street to Jersey City. The upset price is \$2,500 a year. line to Desbrosses | treet Ferry and to Broad-On the contrary I think the people would be willing